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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have resected at that purpose must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. wish to have rejected articles returned, they

Adolf Lorenz and Marion Sims.

The visit of Prof. LORENZ to this country and the appreciative welcome tendered him by the medical profession and the laity of the United States in every city he has visited recall to those who moved upon the scene a generation ago the tour made by the late Dr. J. MARION SIMS throughout Great Britain and the Continent. The special object of Dr. SIMS's visit was the demonstration of a method of curing by operation a condition which rendered the victim far more helpless and hopeless than that which exists in the unfortunate patients with congenital dislocation at the hip. Before the advent of this great man, whose genius carried the fame of American surgery throughout the civilized world, no curative measures had succeeded, and the host of women suffering from the painful and loathsome condition which he had learned to cure could up to that moment look forward to no relief from a life of suffering and isolation but that which death alone would bring. The scene witnessed on Tuesday in the

surgical amphitheatre of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital when the gifted Vienna surgeon demonstrated to the physicians in attendance at this institution, representing practically every State in the United States. his original operation for the correction of lameness caused by a fault in development, recalls the never-to-be-forgotten occasion at La Charité in Paris when, in 1862, in the presence of VELPEAU and NELATON and a large audience composed of representative physicians from all parts of France, "the country doctor from Alabama" successfully demonstrated his method in the case of a young woman upon whom more than a dozen operations had been essayed in vain.

From this brilliant triumph MARION SIMS went forth to the professional conquest of Europe. The journals of the day heralded his advent, and the gates of the capitals of kingdoms were thrown open to his coming. From place to place he journeyed, healing the afflicted and teaching others how to heal. Kings of the realm of Science vied with each other to do him honor, and kings and rulers of nations were proud to confer upon him the highest decorations in their power. Upon the base of the pedestal which his statue in Bryant Park overlooks, the physicians of our time and of all times may read with encouragement the epitome of his life.

Truthfully and loyally spoke our distinguished citizen and surgeon, Dr. T. GAILLARD THOMAS, when, in his address before the graduating class of Cornell If I were asked to name the men who in all time have done most for the welfare of their fellow men I would say, WILLIAM JENNER, GEORGE WASHING-TON and MARION SIMS."

The genius which invents and establishes a system, a method or an operation. and thus saves life, lessens suffering or restores to usefulness the stricken members of the human family, deserves the boundless gratitude of mankind. In the same spirit of appreciation shown to the immortal SIMS the American people of all classes and professions welcome this modest, skilful and generous benefactor of the afflicted, ADOLF LORENZ.

Churchgoing in London.

A census of the Sunday church attendance in London, which the Daily News of been completed at last accounts only in the Metropolitan boroughs of Kensington and Hampstead.

These are divisions of London in which first being a district of aristocratic and the second of middle-class residence, more especially; but they are only two of the twenty-eight boroughs into which London is divided. They contain only a the population of Hampstead being 81,942 and of Kensington 176,628, or a total for the two of 258,570, out of a total population of the inner or "Registration London," in 1901, of 4,536,063.

In the whole of London there are about seven hundred churches and toward six rians made it plain that with the hundred mission churches or chapels of the Church of England, and about eight hundred classed as "Nonconformist," including fifty Roman Catholic. The census of church attendance in Hampstead and Kensington was of only 134 churches and chapels and missions, 65 Anglican and 69 of other Churches and religious societies.

Accordingly, the census of the Daily News, so far as taken, is of little significance, yet we give the count of the total Kensington on Sunday, Nov. 30, made by that journal's reporters:

Church of England	35,920
Church of England Missions.	1.270
Wesleyan	3,271
Baptist	4.016
Baptist Missions	655
Congregational	4.349
Congregational Missions	436
Presbyterian	
Primitive Methodists	158
Roman Catholics	9,709
Unitarian	498
Salvation Army	690
Other Services	1.234
	-

It appears, then, that of the total population of these two London boroughs together, or 258,570, almost exactly one- Agrarians would survey with equanimity, steam cars, 75 per cent. of the compulsory

chapels and missions on the last Sunday in November. Of this attendance, more than one-half was of women, one-fifth of children and only one-quarter of men. Not much more than one-half was in

Anglican churches. In London, therefore, so far as this very partial census can be taken as an indication, churchgoing is at a low ebb, and the same month.

A Different Kind of Blockade.

This citizen is earnest, but perhaps a little hasty in his conclusions concerning blockades in Venezuela and elsewhere:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Did not the United States, in her last war, with Spain, blockade the port of Havana, excluding British as well as German ships? Now what rot are we reading in the papers of to-day? Ports must not be closed to our ships in Venezuela. What are we, or what would we have others think we are-dogs in the manger! Have we not the assurance of the two Powers concerned, that their aim is only to collect moneys due them! Are we not satisfied therewith! Are we going to show our mistrust of their word, as well as our bad manners? Have they not shown their implicit confidence in us by putting their interest and welfare of their people in Venezuela in the hands of our representative in Caracas? What more can we expect? Do we think that these two Powers will come grovelling and bowing and scraping before us, asking our consent to collect what is justly due them? E. ASHLEY GALE. "NEW YORK, Dec. 16."

Mr. GALE's comparison and questions proceed from an imperfect understanding of what our Government admits as justifiable, and what it does not admit as justifiable in the matter of blockades.

Our blockade of the Spanish port of Havana, established by Admiral SAMPson on April 22, 1898, against the commerce of Great Britain and Germany and all other neutral nations, was a war measure, adopted in time of war. A state of war existed previously to the blockade. The existence of a state of war had been recognized on April 21 by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs in his note to Minister Woodford announcing the rupture of diplomatic relations

On April 25, the resolution of Congress was passed, empowering the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States, and the foreign Governments were on the same day formally notified that this nation was at war with Spain.

The right to blockade the enemy's port with a competent force," to use the language of our own Supreme Court in one of its decisions, " is a right secured to every belligerent by the law of na-

There would be no question of the right of Great Britain and Germany to exclude American vessels from the Venezuelan ports, if a state of actual war existed, either with or without formal declaration by either party; if the blockade had been duly instituted and proclaimed to neutrals; and if the blockade were effective, that is to say, actually | garding Cuba. and effectually maintained by German or English ships.

The right to institute a so-called " pacific blockade " as a measure of pressure upon a nation with which the blockading power does not choose to consider itself as at war, and to enforce this is another and an entirely different

The German Tariff Bill as Completed. The German tariff bill has passed the

second reading, and, although in the Reichstag a third reading is not a mere matter of form, as it is in the British House of Commons, there is no doubt that the measure will presently go to the Bundesrath without further change. The outcome of the exceptionally prolonged discussion has been a triumph for the Agrarians, for Chancellor von Briow has assented to most of their demands for higher duties than were originally proposed by the Government, and the obstruction which the Socialists and a wing of the Radical party were prepared to offer was overcome by the supersession of the former mode of procedure by a the English capital is now taking, had new rule providing that broad sections instead of items should be submitted to a vote. The tariff as it leaves the Reichstag being the result of a compromise, or rather of a voluntary surrender on the church attendance might be expected | the Chancellor's part, we may take for to be especially large proportionally, the granted that it will be sanctioned by the probability "the water supply of the ter some opposition in that body from representatives of commercial interests. Chancellor von BrLow said at one

stage of the discussion that, even unscarcely practicable to negotiate comthat, under the new tariff, such negotia- of waste. tion will prove fruitless. Far from being disconcerted by the obvious deduction from the Chancellor's assertion, the Agra-United States, at all events, the principal purveyor of food staples to Germany, they do not want a commercial treaty containing the " most favored nation treaty would be useless to German manu-States the duties imposed on imports from even the most favored nation are virtually prohibitive. They add that the intention of the clause is evaded by the United States, on the assumption church attendance in Hampstead and that the reduction to be made in the case countries, because a special consideration for the concession will be given in the reciprocity treaty concluded with the island Government. Our State Department has long held that the " most favored nation " clause does not apply to concessions made under such circumstances. The Agrarians say that, if their country cannot obtain as liberal | 4 per cent., and crank shafts and steertreatment as is granted to Cuba, they do | ing gears combined 2 per cent. The not want any commercial treaty at all, chief difficulty was found with ignition, though it is obvious that, in the absence | water circulation, motors, valves and

quarter only were found in churches, having long smarted under the competition of American grain and meat. A very different view of the matter is

owners nor land cultivators, do not derive their incomes from agriculture, but must look to manufacturing, mining and shopkeeping for a livelihood. Until recently, as the German censuses show, among men, more especially. In New these classes were considerably out-York the men make a very much better | numbered, but they are rapidly increasshowing, according to the census of ing, and, if the expansion of the German church attendance taken here during export trade should continue, it would only be a question of a short time when they would become numerically preponderant. To these classes the adoption of the new tariff means a serious rise in the price of food, and, unless a corresponding increase of wages take place, there will be widespread deprivation and suffering. A marked increase in the rate of wages, however, would so augment the first cost of German manufactures that their ability to compete with similar British and American products in the markets of the world would be sensibly impaired, if not extinguished. That is to say, the irrepressible conflict between agricultural and industrial interests, which in England has been dealt with by the sacrifice of the former, will receive a precisely opposite treatment in Germany when the new tariff becomes operative. The dream of distancing their British and American competitors as purveyors to non-manufacturing countries will have to be renounced, and the output of German industries will virtually be confined to the home market.

That a tariff destined to have such consequences should be finally accepted by the German Chancellor is a proof of a signal change of front on the part of Kaiser WILHELM II. He upheld Ca-PRIVI'S determination to lower BIS-MARCK's tariff, and made that Chancellor a Count for his success in persuading the Reichstag to lower the duties on food staples. Now it is reported that he is about to make Chancellor you Rittow a Prince for forcing through the Reichstag a much higher tariff than BISMARCK ever ventured to propose. It is difficult to account for such a change of programme, except upon the supposition that, in his alarm at the rapid growth of Socialism in political importance, the Emperor has reluctantly decided to submit to the demands of the Conservatives, who are all Agrarians, though he must recognize that his submission will arrest the progress of his country toward a high rank among exporting nations.

A Spiked Gun.

We do not think that the Hon. HENRY M. TELLER of Colorado, Silverite, Populist and indefatigable mouther, is likely to exert hereafter much influence upon American opinion in matters of international policy.

Probably his last appearance as a real manufacturer of history was four years ago, when circumstances enabled him to fasten the so-called Teller amendment upon our declaration of intentions re-

The embarrassing consequences of his activity on that occasion have been widely recognized already. The pernicious character of his achievement may become even more apparent as

Mr. Teller is loaded just now with " pacific blockade " against the ships premature solicitude about the mainapparently he thinks that his contemporaneous and doubtful canvass for reelection to the Senate from Colorado does need the help of the Doctrine.

A Growing Town.

It never rains tunnels but it pours Weeks of struggle and doubt over the Pennsylvania franchise have been followed by the Aldermen's passing in one sitting that franchise and another one perhaps equally beneficial to the city, the New York and New Jersey franchise.

New York is probably entering upon period of growth surpassing any in its history. Business is coming in. Let us be good to it and be careful not to drive it away, either through excessive exactions by the general union known as the State, which has the power of taxation, or by the smaller unions of the workingmen who build things.

Water.

Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM, president of the City Club, maintains that in all Bundesrath, though it is likely to encoun- city can be increased fully 25 per cent. without the expenditure of a dollar for additional work."

If Mr. PECKHAM is right, there should be no sparing of public support of him very small part of the people of the town, der the existing tariff, he considered it and his club in their efforts to increase the water supply in the manner they mercial treaties, and the inference is propose, which is the simple prevention

The "Reliability" Run to Boston.

The extent of the progress made during the past year in automobile making in America is shown by the official report of the Automobile Club of Americh, now at hand, upon the recent "reliability" run to Boston and return. A clause. They maintain that such a comparison of this report with the one of last year on the "endurance" run befacturers, inasmuch as in the United tween New York and Buffalo proves the

value of such tests. In the run to Buffalo a great deal of trouble was experienced with brakes. chains, springs, shafts, wheels, bearings, steering gears, transmission gears and numerous other parts essential to satisof Cuba does not bind them to make a factory operation, and imperfection in similar reduction in the case of other such details was responsible for a very large percentage of the failure among contestants.

In the race of the gasolene cars, which predominated over the steam vehicles in the proportion of almost 3 to 1, brakes caused only 1 per cent. of the troubles, while chains, springs and bearings caused but 2 per cent. each, transmission gears of a treaty, our food products would be tires, each of the last three of which subjected to the maximum duties, and caused 10 per cent. of the troubles, while would thus practically be barred out of the first two caused 26 per cent. and 11 Germany. That is a result which the per cent., respectively. As regards the

stops was due to water and fuel and 9 per cent. to tires. Other troubles were insignificant. What better proof could taken by those classes of the German be had of the American manufacturers' population which, being neither land ability to detect and eliminate the faults in their product?

It is obvious from this report that improvement is most needed in the automobile's driving mechanism. Motors and engines need to be simplified and some of their parts made stronger. The tire question is still as vexatious as ever.

The Board of Trade and Transportation of this city acts wisely in urging upon Congress the passage of a bill to create a United States naval reserve. The need of such a eserve, to comprise ships as well as sailors, was made apparent during the war with Spain, when the State naval militiamen were asked to volunteer individually and vessels of all kinds were chartered. Secretary Long prepared a bill to create such a reserve; Admirals DEWEY and CROWNIN-SHIELD and Capt. (now Admiral) Evans prepared one; Representative Foss has one now before the House. The President urged the need of a national reserve in his recent message, and both Secretary Moony and Assistant Secretary DARLING have dweit upon the importance of the plan in their reports. There seems to be no opposition to Mr. Foss's plan as a whole, though its details may be open to criticism; the danger is in legislation, as in everyday life, that a bill without enemies is also without friends. The action of the Board of Trade and Transportation may supply the impetus needed to secure the creation of the National Naval Reserve.

Yesterday the new Tombs was opened for public inspection. It replaces a building that had long been a reproach to the city because of its unfitness for habitation, even by criminals. The old Tombs was designed in 1838 on the model of an Egyptian temple. It was completed in 1840 and has been in use as a prison since, but was shorn of its chief prominence when the Tombs Police Court was moved to the new Criminal Courts Building with the Court of Special Sessions. In 1835 the first " new " prison was begun and in 1895 the second, opened yesterday for inspection. The Tombs occupies an historical site; its foundations were laid on the Collect, a large pond in old New York favored by skaters in winter and by pleasure boating parties in summer. In 1810 a canal was cut to drain it, and in 1817 the pond was filled in, and some twenty years later the building of a prison was begun. The new building is creditable in its architecture and should be satisfactory as a

Continental Union.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I hereby subscribe to all expressions of opinion fa-vorable to the annexation of Canada to the Vorable to the anneau.
United States of America.
R. C. PENTLAND.

Canadian-born American Citizen. PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 9.

"Like a City Set on a Hill." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with great interest in this morning's SUN the article readed "Like a City Set on a Hill." New York skyscrapers from the rear end of any trolley car crossing the Brooklyn Bridge about 5

n the afternoon on a clear winter's night is one

f the sights of the world.

Any one salling from Gibraltar at night has a faint impression of it: but it is a pleasure to read in your paper so true a description of another feature of the great Bridge, so little known to the thousands rom other lands who come here to see it BROOKLYN, Dec. 15. A TRAVELLER.

Life, Death and the Ocean.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If arithmetic were brought to bear on a good many speculations and statements that appear from time to time they would in many cases never be brought forth. As an example of this and to encourage the use of arithmetic, now falling into disuse in our schools, let me bring it to bear on "life, death and the within a year, he said to those who stood of nations not parties to the dispute, tenance of the Monroe Doctrine. The ocean." Any fear that the death of the human that the the resurrection would produce a water famine

will thereby be removed.
Estimates of population place the numbers of
the race at 1,400,000,000. Allowing 100 pounds of water per individual-which is excessive and reckoning that the amount of water in the rest of the animal kingdom is 100 times as great as in the human race, we obtain 14,000,000,000,000 pounds the human race, we obtain 14,000,000,000,000 pounds as the weight of water in the whole animal kingdom. The most conservative estimates make the ocean surface double that of the land, which, on a globe of 7,912 miles diameter, would give 131,800,000 square miles of water, or 108,000 pounds of water to the square mile, which, figured out with water to the square mile, which, figured out with water weighing 62½ pounds to the cubic foot, gives us the conclusion that the water in the whole animal kingdom would raise the level of the ocean much less than one one thousandth of an inch A sheet of THE Nen is approximately three one-thousandths of an inch thick! What may be the total water of the vegetable kingdom is hard to determine, but as much of the land is in the frozen zones, and much is more or less barren and desert, while winter reigns over a good bit of the earth all the time, it seems that to put the water of the plant life at 1,000 times the animal kingdom's quantity would be a liberal estimate.

All the water then in plants and animals would raise the ocean less than one inch.

As to the resurrection, if we make the absurd estimate that the present population of the globe has pershed every year for the last 100,000 years and include the animals for good measure, it would appear that a general resurrection of all these would lower the seas between 8 and 9 feet, which is not excessive, when it is recalled that their mean depth is 12,000 feet. I trust that this humble exposition may lead to the resulty of arithmetic in the schools and elsewhere, with a little attention to the multiplication table on the side.

Lono Island City, Dec. 17. II. B. Gorrachius. as the weight of water in the whole animal king-

To Bow, or Not to Bow? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your account the Western Mayor who does not lift his cap to a

crub woman and therefore does not lift it to any woman raises an interesting question. Of course, no gentleman would lift his hat to a scrub woman and equally of course no gentlema would fall to lift his cap to the wife of a millionaire. Now it is also reasonable to presume that a gentle-man would raise his hat to a woman whose husband was worth only \$10,000 and there are excessively polite men who have been known to lift their hats

o women who were stenographers or who carned their living in other ways.

But it is apparent to every one that in the descending scale from the wife of the millionaire to the serve woman there comes a grade in wemanhood to which no gentieman worth; of the name would lift his cap and I am sure that TRE SUN'S readers would like to have the grade pointed out.

And I would like to have one or two other questions answered. If the Aerub woman fell heir to \$10,000 and gave up scrubbing, could not a gentleman lift his hat to her without forfeiting his self-respect?

man lift his hat to her without forfeiting his self-respect?

And if the wife of a millionaire lost all her money and look up scrubbing as a means of livelihood are there not some thoughtiess men who having known her in her paimy days would still lift their caps to her? er! ner painty use a man who lifted his cap to every I once heard of a man who lifted his cap to every hear her grade in life, but he woman, no matter what her grade in life, but he was a country. A. Makhington by name.
Let us by all means have a discussion of this interesting question and in the meantime allow me harman BARRHEADED.

Two Colonels for Police Commissioner. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: If Mayor Low wants a man who will make a model Police Com-missioner let him appoint Col. Ashley W. Cole of Brooklyn, who is now the head of the State Rail brooklyh, who is now the read of the Share Rall-road Commission. Col. Cole's fine military record-and experience, his thorough knowledge of our numlelpial conditions and needs, and the great ad-ministrative ability he has exhibited as private secretary to the Governor and in the Bisilroad Com-mission will all enable him to give the police of New York the government and discipline they so sadly need.

Brooklyk, Lee 16.

me to suggest the appointment of "Colonel" Abe Gruber as Commissioner of Police. He underof the points and a poet of renown.

"Colonel" Abe as Police Commissioner could discipline his two retractory Aidermen who voted with Tammany against the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel improvement.

It might be said that the brevity of his p-dal expensive would operate against his dignity in pre-

tremities would operate against his dignity in pre-siding at the trials of delinquents, but this can be easily overcome, for the "Independents" of the Twenty-first would willingly provide a high chair with electrical attachments for his exclusive use. five us "Colonel" Abe for P. C. NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

DISTRAINT BY ARMAMENT. Mr. Goldwin Smith's Question for the

Professors of International Law. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The British and German demands on Venezuela are not at this date very clearly before us. But if they comprise private debts the question may arise whether a nation is warranted in collecting private debts by force of arms. Might it not be maintained that the speculator who lends to a foreign government or corporation must take the risk of lending to a borrower on whom he cannot distrain and cover it by the rate of interest? The punishment of the defaulting or repudiating debtor will be forfeiture of credit

for the future, as it was in the case of defaulting Spain. Great powers are just now inclined cheerfully to accept the duty assigned to them by Providence of extending their beneficent dominion over weak or "decayed" nations. What are the lawful grounds for armed coercion seems, therefore, not an unpractical question. It is submitted to the masters of international law.

One of the great Powers is complimented with the title of "the policeman of nations." But the ordinary policeman is not judge in his own cause, the debts which he collects are not his own, nor is there any danger of his proceeding to annex the house and lot of the debtor.

Little nations, if they are defrauded or injured, have no means of extorting repara-GOLDWIN SMITH.

TORONTO, Dec. 18. CHECK TO PROSPERITY.

Attributed to the Manner of Settling the Coal Strike.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: of the financial writers, as far as their com-ments have come under my observation, has yet presented what seems to me a logical depression. The discovery that credits have been enormously expanded within the last ew years without a commensurate increase cash does not explain the slump; because it is fully recognized that industrial values, as measured by earnings, have also enormously increased. The further discovery of an immense debt to Europe does not ex plain it, because the repurchase by Americans of American securities formerly held in Europe, which has been going on for some years will perhaps fully account for that. increase in imports does not explain it, for they simply reflect extraordinary home demand. Neither is the condition of the money market the probable underlying cause, for rates are not excessive and the surplus reerve is, I believe, greater than it was early in December a year ago, when the market was booming and there were buoyant hope and hilarious optimism in place of the gloom and forbodings of calamity now. And every industrial feature -except for the one ominous blot that is so persistently ignored is far more gratifying than then. The cycle theory the theory that periods of depression are inevitable and regularly recurring-is the sillest of them all. There is never an effect without a cause: but, given the cause, the effect is as inexorable as the grind of eternity. There never was a condition of national

prosperity, in any country or at any time that was not based upon confidence confidence that individual liberty of endeavor would be respected and that enterprise and investment would have protection, not only against unjust and confiscating laws, but which is not a peculiar or unusual condition, but which is always in latent evidence, and but which is always in latent evidence, and the repression of which is the most important function of any government. Six years ago the election of McKinley established that confidence in a flash, and the result has been the wonder of the world. But now, in the midst of business activity never before approached, with crops enormous, earnings everywhere increasing, with every man employed who is willing or is permitted to work, and with the horizon roseate with promise, the investing public halts and stands aghast.

I believe that the settlement of the coal strike is what is the matter with the market—the manner of its settlement. It matters not what is the decision of the arbitration commission, the fact remains that the operators—worthy citizens representing thousands of worthy owners of the coal and railroad properties—with every principle of law on their side, have been forced to make terms with the mob.

with the mob.

Puck, in a recent issue, presents a picture of Liberty in heroic design with drawn sword defending the Declaration of Independence and the Stars and Strives against a horde of low-browed ruffians who are attempting to tear down the emblem of liberty and unfurl the red flag of anarchy in its place. It is a noble and an inspiring picture; but, alas, it is only a picture—ideal, not real.

Is it any wonder that there is depression in the stock market—that men are eager to get their money out of industries that are not only under the constantly growing menace of crank legislation, but are also now at the mercy of rioters, who can work their brutal will without hindrance, and who even have the tacit sympathy of those whose sworn duty is to check and punish criminals? An announcement has gone forth—an announcement as plain as if it were emblazened across the sky—that if mobs will but riot and destroy corporate property, dynamite homes, terrorize women and children and maitreat and murder men—and will do it all strenuously enough—the politicians, high and low, will see to it that they get anything they want. Where, pray, is the advantage over Bryanism? This is what is principally the matter with the stock market, and I believe that it marks the beginning of the end of an unprecedented period of prosperity, and that soon will come business stagnation and hard times, gaunt and terrible, in which the innocent poor will suffer with the guilty, but in which the millionaires will miss no meals.

"Love and Life."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would eem as though we had reached a period, in he natural order of things, when we ought to have outgrown that medieval conception of the body as a sordid envelope of the spirit—a something never to be exhibited, but to be concealed by formless draperies, or mortifled and tortured that the spirit might be exalted.

To a most casual thinker it is inconceivable that a man or woman of to-day can still hold fast to that conception. For we have all, vowedly or otherwise, discarded the belief that his existence is but a preparation for a nature beatifies tate only to be attained by pain, eventhough self-inflicted. If then we no longer hold such a belief, which might be the basis of an honest conviction, why should we blush and feel outraged when we look at the human form or a representation of that form? Is anything on earth more beautiful than a beautiful body? And if the God above considered it his masterpiece, need we feel ashamed of his creation. That immorality can increase by pandering to deprayed tastes is true. And that art, like all other human activities, can be debased is just as true. But no one can convince a sane and unprejudiced human being that a representation of the human form in its perfection is debased art. If men and women in their ignorance look upon what is holy as unholy and what is good as bad, by all means let our restless reformers enlighten them. But before they have made the blind to see, do not let them destroy what we, who have already torn the bandages from our eyes, look upon with no shame or embarrassment, but with deep pleasure and high exaltation. future beatific state only to be attained by pain.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: Mr. Applemere Minue was fined in New Bedford yesterday. Is he not fit ple for your gallery, especially at this

FALL RIVES, Dec. 16. DAVI DAVID P. KERFE. A New Species of Cotton. From the Mobile Daily Register. On exhibition in Secretary Wilson's office in Washington is a new species of cotton, being a hybrid of the Sea Island and Egyptian growth. Its fibre

has the qualities of the latter and will be sold under that grade. This species was brought from Co-lumbia, S. C., last October, by H. J. Weber, in harre of the Plant Breeding Laboratory, who says that its one great advantage overother cottons is that it produces heavier and will yield more ma-erial to the acre than perhaps any other cotton nown. It is a fine specimen and is receiving

A Daughter of the Revolution. De Style What makes that Venezuelan maid so

TEXAS'S SUFFRAGE CHECK. It Adopts Georgia's Poll Tax Plan for Dis-

franchising Negroes. Georgia adopted many years ago its own method of practical disfranchisement for to no ambiguous and discriminating Constitutional amendments; it employed no "grandfather clause;" it set up no misleading educational test as a bar to suffrage; it established no complicated system of registration. It merely provided that every citizen of the Cracker State, otherwise qualifled could vote, provided that he had paid continuously since 1877 the prescribed poll tax falling on all citizens alike, white and black, rich and poor, city residents and farmers.

Under this provision the vote of Georgia, one of the most populous, as it is one of the richest, of the States of the South, has been slowly declining, while the number of in-habitants increases, with the result that there is almost automatically a steady sifting of the electorate. The number of colored delinquents in the payment of the poll tax is, of course, much larger than the number of white citizens unable to meet

each year its modest requirement.

Those colored citizens who are able and willing to pay it retain unhampered their right to vote, but the primary election system of Georgia, under which white men

system of Georgia, under which white men only can participate in the nominations of the dominant Democratic party, deprives practically the colored voters of Georgia of any voice in the choice of candidates. Though the Georgia plan has great sim-plicity to commend it, it has not been fol-lowed by other Southern States confronted with the geome electron problem of limiting with the same electoral problem of limiting the suffrage. Other States have adopted

the suffrage. Other States have adopted more complicated methods.

At the recent election, however, the voters of Texas, a larger, more populous, and, if possible, more Democratic State than Georgia, adopted by a substantial majority an amendment to their Constitution providing that hereafter the payment, before Feb. 1 in each year, of a poll tax of \$1.50 is a prerequisite to voting in November. Texas, therefore, in the language of the Panhandle, may be said to "see Georgia and go one better," for the Texas system not only restricts the vote of the State, not only restricts the vote of the State especially the negro vote, but by fixing Feb. 1 as the date of payment it excludes

transients and wandering voters.

In Georgia there is a large class of whit voters who are indigent, or nearly so. They are mostly in the north of the State, and were known before the Civil War as white trash. Georgia has made in its Election law no exemption for them, as some other Southern States have done. Texas no large white trash population, but it many Spanish-speaking residents to whom \$1.50, paid as a tax, is a large sum.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.-The recent election n this city of the successor to Mr. Tarte, who lately resigned his position in the Dominion Government, has exposed the fact that Mr. Tarte's protectionist views are those of the constituency, for Mr. Prefonthose of the constituency, for Mr. Prefor-taine, the new Minister, has been returned by protectionist votes. This will give Sir Wilfrid Laurier who is convalescing at Hot Springs, something to think about, as Canadian manufacturers are complaining of the injury done to their industries by the preferential tariff for British goods and the insufficient duties on certain other articles, notably steel rails, such as are articles, notably steel rails, such as ar now being imported from Germany at a rate the Canadian works say they canno compete against. The tariff question i compete against. going to be a hard nut for the Laurier Cabi-net to crack, for the demand is coming net to crack, for the demand is coming from all parts of the country for a clear and catisfactory declaration of policy on

the subject.

A meeting of the Premiers of all the Provinces of the confederation is to be held about the new year at Quebec. The object is to discuss the readjustment of the Federal subsidies which are found insufficient for the growing needs of the Provinces. They consider that they are entitled to a larger share of the steadily increasing Federal

Fillal Love a Legal Commodity.

From the St. Louis Republic. MACON, Mo., Dec. 14 .- "Love and affection when expressed as the consideration in a deed means just what it says," remarked Circuit Judge N. M. Shelton, in deciding the case of a mother against her son in court

On Sept. 29, 1900, Mrs. Hannah Latchford, On Sept. 29, 1900, Mrs. Hannah Latchford, aged 7s years, deeded to her son William her little home and lot in West Macon, "in consideration of \$1 and love and affection." Later on conditions became such that she instituted proceedings to recover her property. In this she was supported by her other children. The petition to set aside the deed alleged mental incapacity of the mother at the time the transfer was made and failure of consideration.

alleged mental incapacity of the mother at the time the transfer was made and failure of consideration.

The old lady is now living with her daughter. Mrs. T. J. Hackley. No. 310 East Thirtieth street, Kansas City.

In summing up the case the Court said:

The proof shows a failure of consideration, and it will not be necessary to make a ruling on the other allegation—that of mental incapacity. The defendant's evidence discloses that, while he provided shelter and a place to sleep for his aged parent, he failed in the more important element expressed in the deed. She had a right to demand such treatment as springs from a loving heart, which is expressed in a theusand and one loverlike acts of everyday lif.

In other words, he should have made her feel that he was sincerely glad to have her with him and that her slightest wish was his pleasure to fulfil. Old people are peculiarly sensitive in this regard. While going down the sunset side of life their shrunken arms reach out with pitful eagerness for a bestowal of caresses that mean they are loved and venerated. They have a right to expect this, even when they have a right to expect this, even when they have no property to bequeath in return, and much more so when they have bartered all they have to a favorite son for his gratifude and his love, which mean more to them than anything else in the world.

"The finding will, be for the plaintiff. his love, which mean more to them than anything else in the world. "The finding will be for the plaintiff, and an order will be made reinvesting the property in the mother.

New Mexican Previousness

From the Washington Post.

"Fifty-two years ago," said former Gov.
L. Bradford Prince of Santa Fé, N. M.,
"the people of New Mexico elected a full
State ticket and two United States Senators.
The latter started to Washington and got as
far as where Kansas City now stands cre
they learned of the compromise whereby
Statehood was given to California, and New
Mexico was kept a territory.

"Ever since then the New Mexicans have
been bending all their efforts to get into the
Union, and several times they have but narrowly missed success." From the Washington Post.

New Mother-in-Law Joke. Hewlit-Gruet says that you are the best friend he ever had. What have you ever done for him? Jewett-I married his mother in law

"Doc. Monroe." (From Caracas)

From the Chicago Tribune.

Oh, telegraph or telephone or send a cablegram;
Enumerate the symptoms that will show how sick
I am;
Tell how I dream of roaring drums and clash and
clause of arms. And how i ramble in my talk, and prate of war's You'd better get the medicine I tried some years But hurry up to Washington and ring for Doc. Monroe!

Oh, hasten, hasten, messenger, for even now I see John Bull and Kaiser Wilhelm, who would operate on me! John Hull declares I'm feverish, the Kaiser says it's grip. But each is bringing instruments enough to sink a ship.
They'll amputate my pocketbook unless they're stopped, I know.
So heat the wires to Washington and summon Doc.
Midnifel

This Doctor Bull's a surgeon who does not appear to me—
He never uses chloroform until he wants his fee:
And Doctor Bill of Germany will diagnose my case.
As one that needs a treatment of his military base.
I have internal troubles, too—my pulse is mighty You'd better rush to Washington and call for Doc. Monroe!

Why, once before I took this way, and I felt awfu whistled for the ambulance and Doc. Monroe He sent the other doctors off and whispered in my That he would do the doctoring for all this hemi-So he's my own physician, and he cured me years You hurry up to Washington and get old Doc.

FRAUDS IN EUROPE.

Bussian Merchants Represent Their Cottons as American Cloth.

The dry goods merchants of this country are interested in the announcement its large colored population. It resorted | that Russian merchants and a syndicate of Chinese dealers have agreed that Russian cotton cloths for the Chinese trade shall be made in imitation of American cottons and passed off as American goods. They propose even to imitate our brands on sheetings, drills and other cloths.

These brands are known in China as 'chops"; they are such devices as dragons and other pictures dear to the Chinese heart. Each chop is stamped only on one kind of goods, so that buyers learn to recognize the goods they desire by its chop.
Our merchants say they do not believe
the Russians are yet able to make sheetings,
drills and other kinds of cottons that will

drills and other kinds of cottons that will stand careful comparison with American products. The danger to our interests will lie in the proposed adoption by these foreigners of our brands, which will tend to deceive the Chinese public and may result in a large amount of trade being transferred from us to the Russians. Nearly all of our sales of cotton goods in China are made in the northeast part of the country, the very region which it is proposed to flood with Russian imitations of our manufacturers by way of the Siberian reilroad.

The particular mark or brand which our manufacturers put on their goods is worth a great deal to the exporter if the goods are popular in the Chinese market. When the Chinese like a piece of goods they are almost certain to buy the same brand next time; they are very slow to change to another so long as they consider the cloth e good numbers. change to another so long as they consider the cloth a good purchase. Of course if the Russians sell their cottons with American brands they will not only cut directly into our trade by this deception, but will

IMMORTALITY

also hurt the reputation of popular Ameri-can brands by using them to sell inferior

Views of Oliver Wendell Holmes in & Letter Now First Published.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 14.—About twelve cears ago a prominent Richmond man, at that time a member of the City School Board, wrote to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, asking him concerning the meaning between the lines of certain passages in his "Elsie Venner. The following reply was received:

BOSTON, April 22, 1890. My Dear Sir: There is no answer to the argument against immortality, so far as I can see, on physiological or materialistic grounds. The eye is the organ of sight: when that perishes the sight perishes with it, even though the rest of the body re mains living. So when the brain perishes, its func-tion, consciousness in all its modifications, perishes. Such is the natural conclusion. We cannot reach the doctrine of immortality of the individual fron below upward. It must be from the heights of spiritual being that we attain to it. The conviction of personal immortality thus reached differs with the individual. Some feel as sure, so they say, and so it seems, as they are of the present existence. Others are wanting in faith and imagination. Read Thomas & Kempis and see how absolutely real to him is the life of the spirit, independent of the body. This is all that I can write between the lines of my proposition in "Eisle Venner": If conscious being is separate from its bodily organism, then mmortally of the soul is concelvable. To some this belief is natural and easy; to others difficult, perhaps impossible. Daniel Webster had inscribed on his tombstone, "Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief." That is undoubtedly the mental attitude of many Christians of to-day. Yours sincerely, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The All-Ages Eleven Criticised.

From the Albany Argus. Is there a football team in all these United tates which could cope with such an aggregation as the following, which appeared in the Baltimore Sun:

Hercules Samson Goliath Right guard
Left guard
Right tackie
Right tackie
Left tackie
Right end
Left end
Right half back
Left half back
Full back
Quarter back Alexander the Great

This is a fairly formidable eleven, but it presents numerous elements of weakness fidence in Hercules as snap-back. He played a good game on the Attien Athletic Club team but there never yet was found a captain who

The first instance when this doughty fighter saw snakes is a matter of common talk. It was at a disgracefully early age, some historians, including Suctonius, claiming that he was still in the cradle. Even the most devoted supporters of the muscular gentleman will admit that such sprees should be banished utterly from the nursery. And in other respects Hercules fell just as far short of the proper mode of life for an athlete in training. Samson at right guard is out of the question. Any football player who would so basely betray the honor of his team as did this powerful temple-destroyer, should be cut by all his acquaintance. A player who went out calling the night before the big game with the Phillistines, and let the young lady cut off all his long, curling locks, certainly has not the football spirit. He would never do on the Allworld eleven.

David takes the other guard in preference to Goliath without the least doubt. All critic agreed that the smaller man played all around his antagonist the last time they lined up against each other, and Goliath was put out of the game completely, before the first half was ended.

Cæsar played pluckily the first couple of years of his course, but toward the end of his career he refused the three chances which Antony offered him, and let Brutus down him Joshua's nickname makes him seem nothing but a joke.

Father Time at left end is too erratic; he very seldom hits a happy medium. At times he is altogether too slow, while more often he is too fast. Death, on a white horse, has shown more acquaintance with the game. Father Time, although plainly trying to brace himself up, since he had a glass in his hand, was evidently losing sand every minute.

Alex puts up a good individual game, but he is too fond of going it alone, and never could got used to team work. Besides, dissatisfied with the bigskin sphere, he would sigh for more worlds to conquer. Putnam, the selection for the other half, notoriously hated interference, and no man who feels that way can gain much ground. Napoleon is a very fair strategist, but there is now a better general, as is chronicled in the song. "Napoleon 'twas that marched them up. Who was it marched them down. "Twas Mr. was still in the cradle. Even the most de-voted supporters of the muscular gentleman

From the Pittsburg Post

Cipriano Castro, President of Venezuela came from the extreme west of the country, and in 1898 removed President Andrade from office, and became Provisional President himself. His followers were from the Andean region and anarchy reigned in Caraoas during the emeute. His special abhorrence is European meddling in the finance of his country. On Oct. 28, 1901, he was duly elected European meddling in the finance of his country. On Oct 28, 1901, he was duly elected Constitutional President, and his term does not regularly expire until March, 1908.

The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung, in commenting on his conduct, while the debts, now discussed were being contracted, said: Then he began in the palace of Mira Flores at Caracas the life of an unbrided Sardanapajus. But when the brave man invited his fair friends from North America, and the people heard of the orgies that were held, heard that their money was going to North America, there arose a cry for the fellow's expulsion. This is the biased view of a German paper. Castro was elected by the people after that.

Now the chief rival fer his place is Gen Manuel Antonio Matos, a man who spent years in Europe and is a diplomat of power. He is responsible for the European hostility to Castro. Europe has financed him, and he has needged the resources of Venezuela as security in event of his success.

If is connection with a true portraiture of the man reflection be given to the unknown validity or amount of the debts, some guaranteed and some private contracts, it may be concluded that this impetuous Andean has some shadow of right with him. His zigzags are to be measured by the Spanish standard.

Galveston's New Sobriquet.

From the Galveston Daily News.

Galveston has long been known as the "Island City" or the "Oleander City," but those terms are giving way to the new name of the "Seawall City," and a letter addressed "Seawall, Tex.," is as sure of getting to its destination as if the name Galveston was placed upon the envelope. As evidence of this Mr. E. H. Young received a telegram recently with no other address, and is went straight through without delay.